

The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN
STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at
Richmond, Va., as second-class
matter, under Act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth
Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania
Avenue.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1102 Hull Street.
Petersburg Headquarters: H. W. Fowler,
44 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold
at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, includ-
ing Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester,
by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents
per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Months.	Three Months.
Daily, with Sun., 12.00	25.00	12.50	6.00
Daily without Sun., 8.00	15.00	7.50	2.50
Sun. edition only, 2.00	1.00	50	25
Weekly (Wed.), 1.00	50	25	—

All Unsigned Communications will be
discarded.
Rejected Communications will not be
returned unless accompanied by stamps.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, sea-
shore or country, have The Times-
Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the
Circulation Department (Phone 38)
before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city ad-
dress as well as out-of-town address.

A World-Wide Blessing.

In the year 862 the Eastern Slavs,
who had settled near the sources of the
Dnieper, Dniester and Don, and whose
chief towns were Novgorod and Kiev,
being oppressed by their warlike neigh-
bors, sent ambassadors to the Varangians
(Normans) beyond the sea inviting their
chiefs to come and reign over them.
The invitation was accepted and three
of the tribe at the head of a band of
followers took possession of the territory
of Novgorod. These Slavs, who
invited foreigners to come and rule over
them, were the ancestors of the Russians,
and that was the beginning of the
Russian empire and of the Russian sys-
tem of government. It is not surprising
that with such a beginning there should
have developed two classes—a class of
serfs and a class of nobles, a serving
class and a ruling class. We have not
room in a newspaper article to trace
the history of this development, but the
policy has been the same from the be-
ginning until now. The ruling class kept
the serving class in subjection; the no-
bility lived upon the labor of the plain
people. But while the people were as a
rule kept in subjection, a rebellious
spirit broke out every now and then
and gave warning from time to time,
until in the year 1881 the Emperor Alex-
ander II. was assailed in open daylight
and killed by the explosion of a bomb.

He was succeeded by Alexander III.,
father of the present Emperor, and im-
mediately upon his accession his minis-
ters urged him to adopt a conciliatory
policy and give the people representa-
tion in the government, but Alexander
declined to make any such concession,
or any concession, and continued the
policy of his father. He died in 1894
and was succeeded by his son, Nicholas II.

The spirit of oppression grew and
manifested itself in various ways upon
more than one occasion by the assassina-
tion of offensive officers, and recently
the people have demanded a popular as-
sembly for the making of laws in which
they should have representation. The Em-
peror has made promises, but the gov-
ernment remains practically the same as
it was from the beginning, and to-day
Nicholas is the supreme ruler. He is
at the head of the military, the legisla-
tive and the judicial systems, and is also
chief of the established church. The
president and members of the Council of
State are appointed by the Emperor.
Indeed, all the officers of government
are named by him, and the people have
no say whatever.

The Russian government is the antithesis
of democracy and is completely out
of harmony with the American prin-
ciple and spirit of popular rule, which
have spread into all civilized nations
save Russia. Not only is the Russian
government autocratic, not only are the
people held in subjection and taxed
without representation, but it is nota-
rious that the government in all de-
partments reek with corruption.

But in spite of all this Russia has
been aggressive and in a sense she
has prospered. By degrees she has been
extending the sphere of her influence,
beating down opposition with main force,
and has been steadily pushing on to-
wards the Far East, threatening China,
threatening Japan, threatening India.

She has spoken softly, but she has
carried a big stick, and there can be no
doubt that Russia's ambition was to be
mistress of the East.
Japan saw the danger and called a
halt, and there can be no doubt in the
minds of those who have followed Rus-
sia's course that she has done the world
a valuable service in heading off the
Russian bear and driving him back to his
lair.

Never mind the threat of the "yellow
peril." It is nothing as compared with
the threat of Russian domination, Japan
is less to be feared than Russia. In a
comparatively few years Japan has come
out of semi-barbarism and obedi-
ence and made herself to be recog-
nized as a world power, entitled to the
respect and consideration of nations.
She has made such progress as no na-
tion has made in the same time, and

her development has been the wonder
and admiration of the world. Russia
has adhered to her old-time policy of
autocratic rule, and her government to-
day represents the worst form of op-
pression and corruption. She is as some
human being of strong physical and in-
tellectual development, yet without the
needful restraint and direction of moral
character. It is in the interest of civiliza-
tion, popular government and the
world's peace that she has been re-
buked, humiliated and restrained.

The Franchise Tax.

The decision of the United States
Supreme Court in the franchise tax
cases from New York is a popular vic-
tory. The history of the case is inter-
esting.

"For years," says the New York
Tribune, "corporate assessments for local
taxation included in a loose sort of way
the value of franchises until the Court of
Appeals, in the Union Trust Company
case, and the Manhattan Railway cases,
reversed the old rule of treating the
sale of stock above par as conclusive
evidence of unimpaired capital, and so
assessing the whole capital minus a com-
pany's real estate. This had, of course,
included franchise values. In enforcing
the ruling in a subsequent case, Justice
Cullen, of the Appellate Division of the
Second Department, now chief judge of
the Court of Appeals, recognized this in
a notable opinion and pointed the way to
new legislation, taxing the franchises
separately, and that was escaping assess-
ment. In 1890 the Legislature, as the
result of a popular movement, in which
the Tribune took a leading part, passed
an act for the local taxation, as real
estate, along with tangible property, of
franchises, and that was the use of the
streets, of the corporations made this
State, instead of local assessment, one
of the chief grounds for attacking the
constitutionality of the measure.

Justice Herlick, of Albany, appointed
Robert Earl, ex-chief judge of the Court
of Appeals, referee to report on the
validity of the tax law. He upheld it,
with the minor concession that the same
proportion of assessment to actual value
must be followed in dealing with fran-
chises as with lands and houses. Justice
Herlick confirmed his report, but the
Appellate Division in the Third Depart-
ment, in January, 1903, reversed it by
a vote of three to two, mainly on the
ground that the assessment by a State
board violated the home rule provisions
of the Constitution.

By the Court of Appeals unanimously
found the other way, holding that the
assessment of franchises was a new
function, which was never lawfully ex-
ercised by local officials, and hence could
be reversed wherever the Legislature
directed. It also clearly sustained the
right to tax franchise values, and to
define them as part of the real estate
to which they were inseparably attached.
From this decision the corporations have
ever since been hoping, rather anxiously
for relief from the United States
Supreme Court.

We are glad that the New York court
was sustained, for in our opinion this
paper is uncompromisingly opposed to double
taxation, and we are opposed to taxing
shadows. We do not believe in taxing
a piece of paper which is merely the
evidence of ownership, but we believe
in taxing all actual property of whatever
character, wherever it may be found,
once, but only once. A franchise is an
intangible thing, but it is property. It
is a privilege for a street car company,
for example, to operate its lines upon
the streets of a city. Such a line, as
everybody knows, is usually worth far
more than the cost of track and equip-
ment. It has a value of position which
is to be determined by the earning ca-
pacity of the road. It is very much in
the nature of an income tax, than which
no tax is more reasonable or less bur-
densome.

Cheerfulness.

Cheerfulness is largely a matter of
temperament, but it is also in part a
matter of cultivation. One's habit of
thought has much to do with his dis-
position. If a man falls into the habit
of looking on the dark side, of consid-
ering only the sorrows, troubles, worries
and mishaps of life, he will surely become
discontented and gloomy, and will have
a chronic fit of "blues." But if he will
minimize these and think upon and mag-
nify his joys and his pleasures, his com-
forts and his good fortune, he will become
habitually cheerful.

Cheerfulness is worth cultivating. It
not only makes life the better worth
living, but from a practical point of view
it is a fine asset for any man. The
cheerful man will always have more
friends, will always be more welcome in
social circles, will always receive more
courtesies and favors, and all things else
being equal, will do more business and
receive greater patronage from the pub-
lic than the man who mopes and is al-
ways "down in the mouth." A cheerful
countenance is a splendid advertisement.
We have already remarked, but it is
worth repeating, that one of the secrets
of General Fitz Lee's popularity and suc-
cess was his proverbial and never-fail-
ing cheerfulness. Such a man is al-
ways welcome, whether he be a visitor
to the home or to the business office.

The bathing season has come, and in
yesterday's Times-Dispatch several drown-
ing accidents were published. It is most
distressing that promising youths should
lose their lives in this way, and it seems
proper at the beginning of the season,
to speak a few words of caution. In al-
most every case of this character the
accident is due to carelessness or reck-
lessness. Bathing is delightful, and with
ordinary caution it is safe. The trouble
is that young people, when they go into
the water, are too apt to forget that
there is danger, and take chances and
risks against the dictates of ordinary
prudence. If all persons who go into the
water would simply keep in mind the
fact that there is such a thing as drown-
ing, accidents would be rare.

Judge Taft cut a considerable figure
in the Ohio Republican convention, but
there is no evidence in the action of the
convention or in the comments of the
Ohio papers that he gained any ground
whatsoever speaking of as a presidential
candidate. The convention itself expressed
no preference for Mr. Roosevelt's suc-
cessor, and the Ohio favorite sons broke
even.

Admiral Dewey's achievement in Asi-

atic waters has been the wonder and
admiration of the world. Russia
has adhered to her old-time policy of
autocratic rule, and her government to-
day represents the worst form of op-
pression and corruption. She is as some
human being of strong physical and in-
tellectual development, yet without the
needful restraint and direction of moral
character. It is in the interest of civiliza-
tion, popular government and the
world's peace that she has been re-
buked, humiliated and restrained.

A special dispatch from Milwaukee pre-
sents a picture that cannot be very pleas-
ing to those who are looking for an early
reign of public morals in this country.
The dispatch says:

"Frank G. Bigelow, the embezzling Mil-
waukee bank president, has been allowed
a degree of freedom and accorded a de-
gree of apparent respect, since his opera-
tions became known, and he was re-
leased on a mere \$5,000 bail, which makes
an ill-seeming spectacle in view of the
amazing figures of his defalcation. He is
reported as living much as he did
formerly, his daily routine little changed,
and preparing to spend the summer at a
fashionable resort as a guest of
friends."

Some of our doubting contemporaries
will be interested to know that the pastor
of Laurel Street Methodist Church, of
Richmond, has requested the lady mem-
bers of his congregation to leave their
hats at home when they come to the
night service during the warm season.
It is also said that the ladies are pleased
with the suggestion, and will adopt it.
This preacher at least is bold enough to
take issue with St. Paul that it is a
dishonor for a woman to sit in church
with her head uncovered, and now that
the reform has begun in Richmond, we
hope that it will spread. The high hat
in church has done mischief enough, and
the time for its retirement is at hand.

It was a pleasure and privilege to have
as our orator on Confederate Memorial
Day Judge Theodore S. Garnett, of Nor-
folk. He is a man of high character and
culture, and is well qualified to make an
address upon any occasion, but it is
peculiarly appropriate that he should
speak on Memorial Day, for he was
himself a devout and gallant Confederate,
and he knows what his comrades suffered
for the South's cause. "All men are
sufficiently eloquent," said Socrates, "in
what they understand."

American Hebrews, who are provided
with passports from our State Depart-
ment, will be able to visit Russia here-
after, untrammelled by the restrictions
which have surrounded their movements
hitherto. This concession on the part
of Russia, while a long time coming,
has been practically assured for some months,
and is in no way attributable to the weak-
ening which the Czar's knees experienced
off the coast of Japan last Saturday.

Well, we would just like to know how
that poor, downtrodden, Populistical cala-
mity-howler, Mrs. Mary Lease, managed to
acquire a sufficiency of fine jewelry to
make her a shining mark for profes-
sional burglars.

Mr. Schwab did not get the contract
to rebuild the Russian navy, but if the
report to that effect had been true, just
imagine how he would have smiled to see
his business doubling up last Saturday.

There rises on the heated air a distinct
murmur that can be heard with the naked
ear, to the effect that the summer resort
trust is not the creation of a distorted
populist mind, but a perspiration pro-
ducing reality.

After Mr. Carnegie supplies the Euro-
pean demand, we wouldn't mind if he
should send a few diplomatics down this
way.

The Chicago strikers paid the last in-
sult to the dignity of the law the other
day when they charged the police with
airguns.

The Czar of all the Russias is now sup-
posed to be trying, diplomatically, to
sprinkle a few grains of salt on the tail
of the beautiful dove of peace.

Peace for Russia and Japan may also
mean a few peaceful moments for sev-
eral large holders of stocks and bonds
in this part of the world.

Rev. Theodore Cuyler has completed
his sixtieth year in the ministry, but has
so far concealed that fact from Dr. Osler.

To put the finishing touch on Demo-
cratic courtesy, let Grover now invite
Theodore to go a-fishing.

Alfonso has just arranged for the im-
mediate enlargement of the Spanish navy,
but what's the use?

A painless brickbat would bring its
inventor a big fortune in Chicago, and
do it quickly.

Our old friend Nebokotoff, true to his
name, remained right on his ship and
surrendered like a little man.

Mr. Bryan has gone into training for
1908 by sailing for a year's study in
Europe.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



Is a beautiful polisher, absolutely free
from grit and acid. Are you using it?
You ought to be. Ask your dentist.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Fishing on Sunday.

Sir—Is there a Virginia law forbidding
hunting or fishing on the Sabbath day?
No.

Tidewater Road.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please give me the name and ad-
dress of the superintendent of Tidewa-
ter Railroad Company.
Address C. P. E. Burgwyn, Richmond,
Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you please answer in your
query column of next week the following
questions: 1. Can I get young fish from
the United States Fish Department? 2.
What kind of fish can I get and the ad-
dress of the man to whom I must write?
By answering this you will greatly oblige
a subscriber.

Bullock, N. C., May 27, 1905.
1. Probably so.
2. Address George M. Bowers, Fish Com-
missioner, Washington, D. C.

Miss Hettie Green.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Kindly give me the address of Mrs.
Hettie Green in your query column, and
oblige a constant reader.
Her home address is Belkows Falls, Vt.
Her business address is 170 Broadway,
New York.

Civil Service Exams.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Kindly inform me through the col-
umns of The Times-Dispatch to whom I
can apply for information regard-
ing the civil service examination. If it is
a uniform examination, when and where
given?
A CONSTANT READER.

Address H. F. Archer, Richmond, Va.

Cost of Legislature.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please answer in your query col-
umn the enclosed questions:
1. The number of days the Virginia State
Senate was in session during the
extra session of 1902-3.
2. The gross sum each senator received
as per diem pay during the said extra
session.
Yours truly,
SUBSCRIBER.

The Senate of Virginia was in session 25
days during the extra session of 1902-3.
The gross sum paid each senator as per
diem was \$1,000, except two senators who
died during the session, to one of whom
was paid \$300 and the other \$100.

Immortality.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—In the Times-Dispatch of Sunday,
May 21, 1905, under the head of "Im-
mortality," Mr. J. F. Greenbush writes
that the dead are as unconscious as the
dust, which they become a part of, and
that they remain unconscious until the
"Christ the author of life, shall call them
forth. Do not the following words of
Christ give a different impression of
the condition of believers in Christ?
"Whosoever liveth and believeth in me
shall never die."
F. J.

Queries and answers do not undertake
to answer questions of this character.

Irish Potatoes.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please answer in your query col-
umn the best time to plant a crop of
Irish potatoes for fall use, and the best
way to keep them in the ground or dig
them. After digging would it be best to
hill or keep them in the ground?
A. B. E.

July is a good time to plant the second
crop of potatoes in Virginia. They may
be dug in November and placed in a dry
cellar, or when the weather is freezing
they may be put in a pile, covered first
with straw and dirt in the garden.

Rural Carriers.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you please tell me in your
Query Column if a rural free delivery
mail carrier has to furnish the substitute
system for fall use, and the best way
to keep them in the ground or dig
them. After digging would it be best to
hill or keep them in the ground?
A. B. E.

There were 1,104 delivery offices in
the country on the last of January, 1905.
In placing in mind that to have free
delivery of city must have at least 10,000
population, or that the office must yield
not less than \$10,000 annual revenue, the
rapid development of the country since
the inauguration of the service in 1864
is apparent.

Gapes in Chickens.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please tell me what will cure gapes
in young chickens?
J. H.

Gapes destroy more young chicks than
any other disease. It is caused by a small
worm that occupies the upper air pas-
sages. The chick is often relieved by the
use of the old method in twisting a horse
hair in the bronchial tubes and drawing
out the small red worms. Some times
the little chicks are relieved by placing
them in a box and stirring lime dust over
them, so that it causes them to breathe the
lime and in their effort to clear their
throat they expell the worms.

The eggs of the gape worm come from
the soil. The soil should be well limed
and plowed frequently. The water trough
and feed place should be kept clean
and well disinfected with coppers solution,
one pound to two gallons of water.
The bodies of the dead rows should be
buried deep. Preventives is the best
remedy for this disease.

Whitewash.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please give me a good receipt for
whitewash.
J. H. M.
Take one-half bushel unslacked lime,
sieve it with boiling water; cover during
the process to keep in steam; strain the
liquid through a fine sieve or strainer,
and add to it a peck of ash previously
dissolved in warm water; three pounds of
rice boiled in water, and stirred in
while hot; one-half pound powdered Span-
ish whiting, and one pound of clean klye,
previously dissolved by soaking in cold
water, and then hanging over a slow
fire in a small pot, hung within a large
one filled with water. Add five gallons
hot water to the mixture, stir and let
it stand a few days covered from dirt.
It can be applied hot or cold.

SAYS O'FERRALL IS MAN THEY NEED

Hon. H. St. George Tucker Wants
Ex-Governor for Jamestown
President.

VERY MUCH POLITICAL TALK.

Friends of Various Candidates All
Express Confidence in Result—
Washington Affairs.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—Hon.
Harry St. George Tucker, dean of the
law faculty of George Washington Uni-
versity, is very desirous of seeing ex-
Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall made pre-
sident of the Jamestown Exposition Com-
pany. "I do not know of a man who is
better fitted for the duties of such a posi-
tion," said Mr. Tucker. "He is a busi-
ness man, a lawyer, an orator, and a sol-
dier with a magnificent record. He is
capable of representing the exposition
company anywhere, and doing so better
than almost any one else. I sincerely
hope the board of governors will elect
him to the place."

The announcement that ex-Governor
Tyler is being mentioned in connection
with the position has created a consid-
erable interest. He is recognized as pos-
sessing many of the qualities which suit
a man for the position, and it is believed
he stands a good chance of being elected.
Some surprise is expressed that the board
of governors is delaying the election of a
president. The time in which to prepare
for the great show is very short, and
every day lost causes some alarm on the
part of the friends of the enterprise, who
fear there will not be time in which to
prepare for the exposition.

Representative John Lamb was in the
city yesterday. He was here the latter
part of last week for some days, looking
after business matters at the depart-
ments, but went down to Brandy, in Culpeper
County, Sunday, and spent the day
with his colleague, Representative Hixey.
Captain Lamb will be the orator to-mor-
row at a Confederate celebration at Shep-
herdstown, W. Va.

Captain Lamb is an advocate of the re-
election of Senator Martin to the Senate,
but he says he cannot predict how the
contest will end. Colonel Robert N.
Harper, of Leesburg and Washington, a
member of Governor Montague's staff,
said to-day he was confident of the elec-
tion of the Governor to the Senate.

"That great meeting in Richmond Sat-
urday night will prove to be the turning
point of the campaign," he said, "just
as the Danville primary was the turning
point of the campaign which he made
for the nomination to the governorship
four years ago." Mr. Harper believes
Mr. Swanson, whom he is supporting for
the governorship, will be nominated.

Representative Flood, who has been
here on business for constituents, has
returned home. He is absolutely confi-
dent of the reelection of Senator Martin.
Colonel Lane Stern, of Richmond, who
was here a day or two ago, was as con-
fident of Senator Martin's defeat as was
Mr. Flood of his election. J. M. Bauser-
man, the leading politician of Shenandoah
county, was here last week, and he said
he believed there was no doubt of the
election of Senator Martin. Representa-
tive Hay, of the Seventh District, was
also here several days last week, and he
expressed the opinion that Senator Martin
would carry every county in the dis-
trict.

The friends of Senator Martin declare
they are not the slightest doubt he will
carry the Ninth District, but the Mon-
tague people do not concede this. The
Montague supporters claim they will carry
the city of Richmond. The Martin people
are confident, however, that the city
yield nothing, so far as the election is
concerned, being done by either side. But
it is very hard for the seeker after in-
formation to "get a line" on the sena-
torial situation in Virginia. The best
known Republican in the State said to-
day this afternoon he believed Captain Wil-
son stood about the best chance of cap-
ping the gubernatorial nomination. The
Swanson people appear to be more con-
fident than the supporters of either of
the other candidates. But a candidate's
friends are always apparently confident
until the votes are counted or their man
"comes down."

The superintendent of city free delivery
has prepared and laid before Fourth As-
sistant Postmaster-General DeGray an
estimate of the cost of carrying on the
system in various cities.
New York heads the list of States with
an even hundred free delivery offices, a
larger number than the entire country
contained thirty years ago. Pennsylvania
has with 94 offices, then comes Ohio
with 73, Massachusetts with 70, Illinois
with 66, Indiana with 58, New Jersey
with 55, Michigan with 53, Iowa with 46.
There were 1,104 delivery offices in
the country on the last of January, 1905.
In placing in mind that to have free
delivery of city must have at least 10,000
population, or that the office must yield
not less than \$10,000 annual revenue, the
rapid development of the country since
the inauguration of the service in 1864
is apparent.

Mr. Jones expects to sail from San
Francisco the 8th of July for the Philip-
pines, with the party invited by Sec-
retary Taft to make a tour of the islands
with him. Mrs. Jones will accompany
her husband.

CHESTNUT HILL AND
HIGHLAND PARK.

Mr. James Goodwin and daughter, Miss
Hattie, have returned to their home on Fifth
Avenue, after an extended northern tour.
Mr. John Tatum, of Fourth Avenue, who
has been quite sick for the past week, is slowly
improving.

Mr. John R. Liveness and family, of Third
Avenue, left yesterday for Cape Henry, Va.,
where they have rented a cottage for the
summer months.

The Young People's Social Club will on next
Monday evening be entertained by Miss Hedges
Marshall at her home on Fourth Avenue.
Miss Mary Booth, of Meadow Bridge road,
spent several days last week with relatives
in Richmond.

The exercises of Highland Park
School will be held Friday evening, June
24, at 8:00 o'clock in the gymnasium.
Mrs. C. L. Babcock and little son, Lansing,
expect to leave the latter part of the week
for Newport News, where they will spend
several days.

Miss Nettie Rennie has returned to her home
in Annapolis county, after visiting her brother,
Mr. Frank Rennie, of Fourth Avenue.
Miss Lucy Brimmer, of Danville, Va., has
been the guest of Miss Rennie for several days.

The lawn party which was to be given last
Friday evening by the ladies of the church,
Marshall at her home on Fourth Avenue,
will be postponed until Thursday from 4 to 10 o'clock.
Mrs. Reese Haller, who has been quite sick
for some time, is now at Third Avenue, is im-
proving.

The Sunbeam Society of Highland Park
School will meet Wednesday afternoon at 4
o'clock at the residence of Mrs. H. L. Ainslie,
of Third Avenue.

It has been issued to the marriage
of Miss Katherine Isabel Powell, of Chesapeake
City, Md., and Mr. James Montrose Brakem,
of the city, which place Thursday evening,
June 8th, at the Second Presbyterian Church.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Todd, of Fluvanna
county, have been spending some time visiting
Mr. W. J. Todd, of Highland Park.

EQUITABLE REPORT.

Many Changes in It Made By
Frick Committee.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, May 30.—Many were the
guesses yesterday made by those who
will be affected by it regarding the con-
tents of the Frick investigation commit-
tee's report, which will be presented to-